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NEW LITERATURE.

BY W. A. KELLERMAN.

“KRYPTOGAMEN FLORA VON DEUTSCHLAND, ÖSTERREICH UND DER SCHWEIZ, PILZE.” 23 Lieferung. *Pyrenomyces (Sphaericeæ)*. Von Dr. G. Winter.

This part includes pp. 593–656 of Vol. II. Besides the diagnoses and illustrative figures of *Diaporthe*, *Mamiana*, *Valsa*, *Anthostoma*, *Rhynchos-toma* and *Kalmusia*, it includes descriptions of 105 species of *Diaporthe*, and more to follow, as this is one of the largest genera of the *Pyrenomy-cetes*. This, like the preceding, is heartily welcomed on account of its high character and of its value to American mycologists.

“LE GLYCOGENE CHEZ LES BASIDIOMYCETES.” Rapport de M. Gilkinet, troisième commissaire. Revue Mycologique, Juillet, 1886.

“SPHÆROPSIDÉES NOUVELLES, RARES OU CRITIQUÉES RECOLTÉES AUX ENVIRONS DE SAINTES (CHARENTE-INFERIEURE). PAR M. Brun-ard. 1. c.

“UNE NOUVELLE ESPÈCE DE GASTEROMYCETES, *TULOSTOMA JOURDA- NI.*” Par M. N. Patouillard. 1. c.

“FUNGI GALICI EXSICCATI : CENTURIE XXXVIIIe.” C. Roumeguere.

“SUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT ACROGENE DES CORPS REPRODUCTEURS DES CHAMPIGNONS.” Par M. J. de Seynes. 1. c.

“DIAGNOSES DE TROIS ESPÈCES NOUVELLES D’ASCOMYCETES COPRO- PHILES.” Par E. Marchal. 1. c.

“LE PERONOSPORA VITICOLA DANS LES VOSGES.” A. d’Arbois de Ju- bainville. 1. c.

“WOODS AND THEIR DESTRUCTIVE FUNGI.” By P. H. Dudley, C. E. Popular Science Monthly, August, 1886.

“SACCARDO’S SYLLOGE, VOL. IV,” is now published. It is devoted to the *Hyphomycetes*, and will prove a valuable aid to those engaged in the study of these perplexing productions. The principle of classifi-cation is the same as in the preceding volumes, and in its application here, as in Vol. III, is, perhaps, as satisfactory as any that can be devised. Three thousand five hundred and eighty-three species are enumerated, included in 113 genera. The next volume, which will be devoted to the *Hymenomycetes*, is expected to be ready about the end of this year. Copious additions to Vols. I–IV are also being made.

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“LINHART’S HUNGARIAN FUNGI.” Of this valuable collection, five centuries have now been issued. The specimens are mostly satis-factory, and eighty-nine of the species are illustrated by good en-gravings. The collection is in book form (unbound), and, for a work so carefully prepared, the price, 12 marks per century, is very cheap.

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